

REA

5. Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be.
He knoweth that the day of darkness is ready at hand. *Job.*
Satan ready now
To stoop with weary'd wings and willing feet
On this world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
6. Being at hand; next to hand.
A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*
7. Facile; easy; opportune; near.
Sometimes the readiest way, which a wife man hath to
conquer, is to fly.
The race elcst,
Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance
Through the wild desert, not the readiest way. *Milton.*
Proud of their conquest, prouder of their prey,
They leave the camp, and take the readiest way. *Dryden.*
The ready way to be thought mad, is to contend that you
are not so. *Speccator, N° 577.*
8. Quick; not done with hesitation.
A ready consent often subjects a woman to contempt. *Clarissa.*
9. Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow.
Those, who speak in publick, are much better accepted,
when they can deliver their discourse by the help of a lively
genius and a ready memory, than when they are forced to
read all. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
10. To make READY. To make preparations.
He will shew you a large upper room; there make ready
for us. *Mar. xiv. 15.*
- REA'DY. *adv.* Readily; so as not to need delay.
We will go ready armed before the children of Israel. *Num.*
- REA'DY. *n. f.* Ready money. A low word.
Lord Strutt was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or
clear old debts. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.*
- REAFFIRMANCE. *n. f.* [re and affirmation.] Second confirma-
tion.
Causes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary
of a wilful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-
nine articles, or a persisting therein without revocation of his
error, or a reaffirmance after such revocation. *Ayliffe.*
- RE'AL. *adj.* [real, Fr. *realis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to things not persons; not personal.
Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly
capable of the real part of business; which is the constitution
of one that hath studied men more than books. *Bacon.*
2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.
We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little
a-kin to the real one. *Glanvill's Sceps.*
When I place an imaginary name at the head of a cha-
racter, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any
resemblance to one that is real. *Addison.*
3. In law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.
I am hastening to convert my small estate, that is personal,
into real. *Child's Discourse of Trade.*
- RE'ALGAR. *n. f.* A mineral.
Realgar or sandaracha is red arsenick. *Harris.*
Put realgar hot into the midst of the quicksilver, whereby
it may be condensed as well from within as without. *Bacon.*
- REALITY. *n. f.* [realité, Fr. from *real*.]
1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems.
I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin
poets, without which a man fancies that he understands
a critic, when in reality he does not comprehend his meaning.
Addison's Speccator, N° 291.
- The best accounts of the appearances of nature in any
single instance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely
short of its reality and internal constitution; for who can
search out the Almighty's works to perfection? *Cheyne.*
2. Something intrinsically important; not merely matter of
show.
Of that skill the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,
And to realities yield all her shows,
Made so adorn for thy delight the more. *Milton.*
- To REALIZE. *v. a.* [realiser, Fr. from *real*.]
1. To bring into being or act.
Thus we realize what Archimedes had only in hypothesis,
weighing a single grain against the globe of earth. *Glanvill.*
As a Diocesan, you are like to exemplify and realize every
word of this discourse. *South.*
2. To convert money into land.
RE'ALLY. *adv.* [from *real*.]
1. With actual existence.
There cannot be a more important case of conscience for
men to be resolved in, than to know certainly how far God
accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and
to be informed truly when men do really will a thing, and
when they have really no power to do, what they have
willed. *South.*
2. In truth; truly; not seemingly.
The understanding represents to the will things really evil,
under the notion of good. *South.*

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- These orators inflame the people, whose anger is really but
a short fit of madness. *Swift.*
3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion.
Why really fifty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*
- REALM. *n. f.* [roialme, French.]
1. A kingdom; a king's dominion.
Is there any part of that realm, or any nation therein, which
have not yet been subdued to the crown of England. *Spenser.*
They had gather'd a wife council to them
Of ev'ry realm, that did debate this business. *Shakespeare.*
A son whose worthy deeds
Raife him to be the second in that realm. *Milton.*
2. Kingly government. This sense is not frequent.
Learn each small people's genius, policies,
The ant's republick, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*
- REALTY. *n. f.* [a word peculiar, I believe, to Milton.]
Really means not in this place reality in opposition to show,
but loyalty; for the Italian Dictionary explains the adjective
reale by loyal. *Pearce on Milton.*
O heaven, that such resemblance of the highest
Should yet remain, where faith and reality
Remain not. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
- REAM. *n. f.* [rame, Fr. *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper
containing twenty quires.
All vain petitions mounting to the sky,
With reams abundant this abode supply. *Pope.*
- To REANIMATE. *v. a.* [re and animo, Lat.] To revive; to
restore to life.
We are our reanimated ancestors, and antedate their re-
surrection. *Glanvill's Sceps.*
The young man left his own body breathless on the ground,
while that of the doe was reanimated. *Speccator, N° 578.*
- To REANNE'X. *v. a.* [re and annex.] To annex again.
King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to
repurchase and reanne'x that dutchy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- To REAP. *v. a.* [repan, Saxon.]
1. To cut corn at harvest.
From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that rascal sow'd. *Shakespeare.*
When ye reap the harvest, thou shalt not wholly reap the
corners of thy field. *Lev. xix. 9.*
The hire of the labourers, which have reaped down your
fields, is kept back by fraud. *Ja. v. 5.*
Is it fitting in this very field,
Where I so oft have reap'd, so oft have till'd,
That I should die for a deserter? *Gay.*
2. To gather; to obtain.
They that love the religion which they profess, may have
failed in choice, but yet they are sure to reap what benefit the
same is able to afford. *Hooker.*
What furnish anger's this? how have I reap'd it? *Shak.*
This is a thing,
Which you might from relation likewise reap,
Being much spoke of. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's
justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we
robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*
- To REAP. *v. n.* To harvest.
They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy. *Psal. cxxvi. 5.*
- REAPER. *n. f.* [from *reap*.] One that cuts corn at harvest.
Your ships are not well mann'd,
Your mariners are multiteers, people
Ingross'd by swift impress. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*
From hungry reapers they their sheaves withhold. *Sand.*
Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand,
And nodding tempt the joyful reaper's hand. *Pope.*
A thousand forms he wears,
And first a reaper from the field appears,
Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain
O'ercharge the shoulders of the seeming swain. *Pope.*
- REAPINGHOOK. *n. f.* [reaping and hook.] A hook used to cut
corn in harvest.
Some are brib'd to vow it looks
Most plainly done by thieves with reapinghooks. *Dryden.*
- REAR. *n. f.* [arriere, French.]
1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet.
The rear admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards slain with
a great shot. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Argive chiefs
Fled from his well-known face, with wonted fear,
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and glean'd the th'rear. *Dryd.*
Snowy headed winter leads,
Yellow autumn brings the rear. *Waller.*
2. The last class.
Coins I place in the rear, because made up of both the
other. *Peacham.*
- REAR. *adj.* [hynpe, Saxon.]
1. Raw; half roasted; half sodden.
2. Early. A provincial word.
O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so rear? *Gay.*
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- To REAR. *v. a.* [arapan, Saxon.]
1. To raise up.
All the people shouted with a loud voice, for the rearing
up of the house of the Lord. *1 Esdr. v. 62.*
Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your tribes. *Milton.*
2. To lift up from a fall.
Down again the fell unto the ground,
But he her quickly rear'd up again. *Fa. Queen, b. i.*
In adoration at his feet I fell
Submits: he rear'd me. *Milton.*
3. To move upwards.
Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round. *Milton.*
4. To bring up to maturity.
No creature goeth to generate, whilst the female is busy in
fitting or rearing her young. *Bacon's Natural History.*
They were a very hardy breed, and reared their young ones
without any care. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
They flourish'd long in tender bliss, and rear'd
A numerous offspring, lovely like themselves. *Thomson.*
5. To educate; to instruct.
He wants a father to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. *Southern.*
They have in every town publick nurseries, where all pa-
rents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to send their
infants to be reared and educated. *Swift.*
6. To exalt; to elevate.
Charity decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and rears the abject mind. *Prior.*
7. To rouse; to stir up.
Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the tusky boar to rear,
With well-mouth'd hounds and pointed spear. *Dryden.*
- REARWARD. *n. f.* [from *rear*.]
1. The last troop.
He from the beginning began to be in the rearward, and
before they left fighting, was too far off. *Sidney.*
The standard of Dan was the rearward of the camp. *Num.*
2. The end; the tail; a train behind.
Why follow'd not, when the said Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother?
But with a rearward following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is banished. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*
3. The latter part. In contempt.
He was ever in the rearward of the fashion. *Shakespeare.*
- REARMOUSE. *n. f.* [more properly *reremuse*; hynemur, Sax.]
The leather-winged bat.
Some war with rearmice for their leathern wings
To make my small elves coats. *Shakespeare.*
Of flying filthes, the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind
of skin, like the wings of a bat or rearmouse. *Abbot.*
- To REASCEND. *v. n.* [re and ascend.] To climb again.
When as the day the heaven doth adorn,
I with that night the noyous day would end;
And when as night hath us of light forlorn,
I with that day would shortly reascend. *Spenser.*
Taught by the heav'nly muse to venture down
The dark descent, and up to reascend.
These puissant legions, whose exile
Hath empty'd heav'n, shall fail to reascend,
Self-raisd, and repossess their native seat? *Milton.*
- To REASCEND. *v. a.* To mount again.
When the god his fury had allay'd,
He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies. *Addison.*
- REASON. *n. f.* [raison, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.]
1. The power by which man deduces one proposition from an-
other, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rati-
onal faculty.
Reason is the director of man's will, discovering in action
what is good; for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of
right reason. *Hooker, b. i. f. 7.*
Though brutish that contest and foul,
When reason hath to deal with force; yet so
Most reason is that reason overcome. *Milton.*
Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and stars
To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers,
Is reason to the soul: and as on high,
Those rowling fires discover but the sky,
Not light us here; so reason's glimmering ray
Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*
It would be well, if people would not lay so much weight
on their own reason in matters of religion, as to think every
thing impossible and absurd, which they cannot conceive:
how often do we contradict the right rules of reason in the
whole course of our lives? reason itself is true and just, but
the reason of every particular man is weak and wavering,
perpetually swayed and turn'd by his interests, his passions
and his vices. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
2. Cause; ground or principle.
Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but there is a na-
tural and eternal reason for that goodness and virtue, and
against vice and wickedness. *Tillotson.*

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3. Cause efficient.
Spain is thin fown of people, partly by reason of the steri-
lity of the soil, and partly their natives are exhausted by so
many employments in such vast territories as they possess. *Bac.*
The reason of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch,
is by the motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*
By reason of the sickness of a reverend prelate, I have been
overruled to approach this place. *Spratt.*
I have not observed equality of numbers in my verse;
partly by reason of my haste, but more especially because I
would not have my sense a slave to syllables. *Dryden.*
4. Final cause.
Reason, in the English language, sometimes is taken for
true and clear principles; sometimes for clear and fair de-
ductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final
cause: but here for a faculty in man. *Locke.*
5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive.
I mask the business from the common eye
For fondly weighty reasons. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude, that
there is some ground and reason for these fears, and that na-
ture hath not planted them in us to no purpose. *Tillotson.*
6. Ratiocination; discursive power.
When the rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reason she obtains by this;
But when by reason she the truth hath found,
And standeth fixt, the understanding is. *Davies.*
7. Clearness of faculties.
Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,
Such shap'ing fantasies that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare.*
When valour preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop.*
8. Right; justice.
I was promis'd on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme:
From that time unto this season,
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason. *Spenser.*
Are you in earnest?
Ay, and resolv'd withal
To do myself this reason and this right. *Shakespeare.*
The papists ought in reason to allow them all the excuses
they make use of for themselves; such as an invincible igno-
rance, oral tradition and authority. *Stillingfleet.*
Let it drink deep in thy most vital part;
Strike home, and do me reason in thy heart. *Dryden.*
9. Reasonable claim; just practice.
God brings good out of evil; and therefore it were but
reason we should trust God to govern his own world, and wait
till the change cometh, or the reason be discovered. *Taylor.*
Conscience, not acting by law, is a boundless presumptuous
thing; and, for any one by virtue thereof, to challenge him-
self a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unaccount-
able, is in all reason too much, either for man or angel. *South.*
A severe reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that
we ought not in reason to have any expectations of favour from
them. *Dryden's Dedication to Aurangzebe.*
We have as great assurance that there is a God, as the na-
ture of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could
in reason expect to have. *Tillotson's Preface.*
When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing
of that kind is capable of, we ought not in reason to doubt of
its existence. *Tillotson.*
10. Rationale; just account.
To render a reason of an effect or phenomenon, is to de-
duce it from something else more known than itself. *Boyle.*
11. Moderation; moderate demands.
The most probable way of bringing France to reason, would
be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies,
and by that means to cut off all communication with this
great source of riches. *Addison.*
- To REASON. *v. n.* [raisonner, Fr.]
1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from
premises.
No man, in the strength of the first grace, can merit the
second; for reason they do not, who think so; unless a beg-
gar, by receiving one alms, can merit another. *South.*
Ideas, as ranked under names, are those, that for the most
part men reason of within themselves, and always those which
they commune about with others. *Locke.*
Every man's reasoning and knowledge is only about the
ideas existing in his own mind; and our knowledge and rea-
soning about other things is only as they correspond with those
our particular ideas. *Locke.*
Love is not to be reason'd down, or lost
In high ambition. *Addison.*
In the lonely grove,
'Twas there just and good he reason'd strong,
Clear'd some great truth. *Tickell.*
2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an ac-
count. Not in use.
Reason with the fellow,
Before you punish him, where he heard this. *Shakespeare.*
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